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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
CHARLESTON DIVISION**

Jay Connor,

Plaintiff,

Vs.

Scott Jones Individually and John Does 1-10

Defendants.

C/A No: 2:23-cv-04360-JD-MGB

**COMPLAINT**

**JURY TRIAL REQUESTED**

Plaintiff complaining of the Defendants alleges as follows:

**TYPE OF ACTION**

1. This is an action to recover statutory damages imposed by 47 U.S.C. § 227, and trebled damages constituting forfeiture or other penalty and S.C. Code Section § 37-21.

**PARTIES**

2. Plaintiff is a resident of Charleston County, South Carolina.

3. The calls alleged in this complaint were made to Plaintiff's wireless phone line in South Carolina.

4. Upon information and belief, Defendant Scott Jones is the sole proprietor of Resilient Solar Solutions, a "Local and National Solar Provider".

5. The address for the business is listed as 141 Traction Street #77 Greenville, South Carolina 29611.

6. Jones either directly or by those on his behalf, makes calls to residents of South Carolina.

7. Jones conducts and transacts business in South Carolina.
8. The identity of defendants John Does 1-10 is unknown at this time.

### **VENUE AND JURISDICTION**

9. This cause of action arises out of conduct of Defendants initiating telephone calls to Plaintiff's wireless telephone number in Charleston County South Carolina.

10. Plaintiff is a resident of Charleston County.

11. Pursuant to *Mims v. Arrow Fin. Services, LLC* 565 U.S. 368, 372 (2012), this court has federal-question subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiff's TCPA claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 because the TCPA is a federal statute. This Court has supplemental subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiff's claim arising under the South Carolina Telephone Privacy Protection Act, S.C. Code Section 37-21, because the state claims arise from the same nucleus of operative fact, i.e., Defendants' telemarketing calls to Plaintiff, and add little complexity to the case. Furthermore, pursuant to Section 37-21-100, "Nothing in this chapter must be construed to limit any remedies, causes of action, or penalties available to a person or governmental agency under another federal or state law."

### **The Telephone Consumer Protection Act**

12. "Telemarketing calls are intrusive. A great many people object to these calls, which interfere with their lives, tie up their phone lines, and cause confusion and disruption on phone records. Faced with growing public criticism of abusive telephone marketing practices, Congress enacted the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991. Pub. L. No. 102-243, 105 Stat. 2394 (1991) (codified at 47 U.S.C. § 227). As Congress explained, the law was a response to Americans 'outraged over the proliferation of intrusive, nuisance calls to their homes from

telemarketers' *id.* § 2(6), and sought to strike a balance between '[i]ndividuals' privacy rights, public safety interests, and commercial freedoms' *id.* § 2(9).

13. "The law opted for a consumer-driven process that would allow objecting individuals to prevent unwanted calls to their homes. The result of the telemarketing regulations was the national Do-Not-Call registry. *See* 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(c)(2). Within the federal government's web of indecipherable acronyms and byzantine programs, the Do-Not-Call registry stands out as a model of clarity. It means what it says. If a person wishes to no longer receive telephone solicitations, he can add his number to the list. The TCPA then restricts the telephone solicitations that can be made to that number. *See id.*; 16 C.F.R. § 310.4(b)(iii)(B) ('It is an abusive telemarketing act or practice and a violation of this Rule for a telemarketer to . . . initiat[e] any outbound telephone call to a person when . . . [t]hat person's telephone number is on the "do-not-call" registry, maintained by the Commission.'). . . Private suits can seek either monetary or injunctive relief. *Id.* . . . This private cause of action is a straightforward provision designed to achieve a straightforward result. Congress enacted the law to protect against invasions of privacy that were harming people. The law empowers each person to protect his own personal rights. Violations of the law are clear, as is the remedy. Put simply, the TCPA affords relief to those persons who, despite efforts to avoid it, have suffered an intrusion upon their domestic peace." *Krakauer v. Dish Network, L.L.C.*, 925 F.3d 643, 649-50 (4th Cir. 2019).

14. The TCPA provides a private right of action under section 47 U.S.C § 227 (b)(3) for a person who has received a telephone call placed by an automatic telephone dialing system (ATDS) to a wireless number without prior express written consent.

15. The TCPA provides a private right of action under section 47 U.S.C § 227 (c)(5) for a person who has received more than one telephone call within any 12-month period by or on behalf of the same entity in violation of the regulations prescribed under the subsection.

**The South Carolina Telephone Privacy Protection Act**

16. On May 18, 2018, the State of South Carolina signed into law the South Carolina Telephone Privacy Protection Act, S.C. Code § 37-21-10, et seq.

17. The SCTPPA requires that “at the outset of a telephone solicitation, a telephone solicitor shall provide...the name of the person on whose behalf the telephone solicitation is being made.” 37-21-40(A).

18. The SCTPPA prohibits, *inter alia*, a party from initiating, or causing to initiate, a telephone solicitation to a South Carolina telephone number that has been listed on the National Do Not Call Registry. *See* S.C. Code § 37-21-70.

19. The SCTPPA provides a private right of action under section S.C. Code § 37-21-80 for a person who has received a telephone call in violation of the regulations prescribed under the statute.

**Factual Allegations**

20. The telemarketing campaign alleged herein included placing multiple anonymous, calls to Plaintiff's number to sell solar panels.

21. Jones had personal knowledge of the calls alleged herein, approved of the telemarketing campaign that included the calls alleged herein, or by failure to act, allowed such calls to be made.

Personal Liability Under the TCPA

22. Defendant Jones personally participated in the actions complained of by envisioning, authorizing, and directing the marketing conduct described herein, including the telephone conduct.

Telephone calls to Plaintiff

23. Plaintiff Connor is a “person” as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153(39).

24. Plaintiff is the sole subscriber to the wireless telephone number (843) 718-XXXX.

25. Plaintiff’s number (843) 718-XXXX has been on the National Do Not Call Registry for over four (4) years.

26. Prior to July 20, 2023, Plaintiff had never heard of, or requested calls from Scott Jones or Resilient Solar.

27. On July 20, 2023, Plaintiff received a call (“First Call”) by or on behalf of the Defendants.

28. The First Call transmitted the caller ID (843) 715-9339, a number not affiliated with solar panels, Scott Jones or Resilient Solar Solutions.

29. The purpose of the First Call was to deliver a telephone solicitation.

30. The First Call began with a long pause, indicating the use of an automatic telephone dialing system (“ATDS”).

31. During the First Call, the caller identified himself as John with “US Solar Panel”, a non-existent company.

32. The First Call was unwanted and unsolicited.

33. The First Call was anonymous in that it transmitted a Caller ID not affiliated with a solar company, the company name provided by the caller was a non-existent company, and the

name provided by the caller was not a first and last name. Furthermore, the caller did not provide an address or valid telephone number as call-back for the company.

34. Plaintiff expressed interest in the solar panels during the First Call to identify the source of the harassment.

35. During the First Call, Plaintiff was also transferred to a second representative who identified himself as “Jordan”. Jordan indicated to Plaintiff the First Call was “systematic”, when Plaintiff asked for information regarding the number called.

36. On 7/20/23, Plaintiff received a call (“Second Call”) by or on behalf of the Defendants.

37. The Second Call transmitted the caller ID (862) 362-5001, a number not affiliated with Resilient Solar.

38. The purpose of the Second Call was to deliver a telephone solicitation.

39. The Second Call began with a long pause, indicating the use of an automatic telephone dialing system (“ATDS”).

40. During the Second Call, the caller identified himself as Jordan with “Green Energy”, a non-existent company.

41. The Second Call was anonymous in that it transmitted a Caller ID not affiliated with a solar company, the company name provided by the caller was a non-existent company, and the name provided by the caller was not a first and last name. Furthermore, the caller did not provide an address or working telephone number as call-back for the company.

42. Upon information and belief, Plaintiff has received additional call from the defendants.

43. The purpose of the Calls was to deliver telephone solicitations on behalf of the Defendants.

44. On July 20, 2023, Jones contacted Plaintiff and provided information confirming that the First Call and the Second Call was made by or on behalf of Defendant Jones and John Does 1 -10.

### **CAUSES OF ACTION**

#### **Count One:**

##### **Violations of 47 USC § 227 (b)(1)(A)(iii)**

Plaintiff incorporates the allegations from all previous paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

45. By placing at least two (2) telemarketing calls to the Plaintiff using an automatic telephone dialing system to a number assigned to a cellular telephone service.

46. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendants and/or its affiliates, agents, and/or other persons or entities acting on Defendants' behalf constitute violations of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii), and Plaintiff is entitled to an award of \$500 - \$1,500 in damages for each and every call and violation made to his telephone number in violation of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B).

#### **Count Two:**

##### **Violations of the TCPA's Implementing Regulations**

##### **Codified at 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200**

47. Plaintiff incorporates the allegations from all previous paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

48. By placing at least two (2) telemarketing calls to the Plaintiff whose number is on the Do-Not-Call Registry, failing to have a written Do-Not-Call policy, and failing to maintain

the Plaintiff on their Do-Not-Call list, Defendants jointly and severally, violated 47 U.S.C. § 227 (c)(5) by violating the implementing regulations codified in 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(c) and (d).

49. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendants and/or its affiliates, agents, and/or other persons or entities acting on Defendants' behalf constitute numerous and multiple violations of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(c), and Plaintiff is entitled to an award of \$500 - \$1,500 in damages for each and every call and violation made to his telephone number in violation of the TCPA's implementing regulations codified at 47 C.F.R. §64.1200, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5)(B).

**Count Three:**

**Violations of the SCTPPA**

50. Plaintiff incorporates the allegations from all previous paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

51. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendants and/or its affiliates, agents, and/or other persons or entities acting on Defendants' behalf constitute numerous and multiple violations of the SCTPPA, including: (a) initiating a call to a telephone number on the federal Do Not Call Registry (b) the failure to "shall provide, in a clear and conspicuous manner, a first and last name to identify himself and provide the name of the person on whose behalf the telephone solicitation is being made".

52. The Defendants' violations were negligent and/or knowing.

53. The SCTPPA allows for aggrieved individuals to initiate an action and recover \$1,000 for each negligent violation and \$5,000 for each willful violation of the SCTPPA as well as attorneys' fees and costs. S.C. Code § 37-21-80.




**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for the following relief, temporarily and permanently:

- For the statutory damages of \$500 to \$1,500 per violation to be awarded to the Plaintiff for each of the Defendants' violations of the TCPA;
- For the statutory damages of \$1,000 to \$5,000 per violation to be awarded to the Plaintiff for each of the Defendants' violations of the SCTPPA;
- For an award of attorneys' fees pursuant to the SCTPPA;
- For unspecified punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the jury.

Respectfully Submitted,



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August 29, 2023